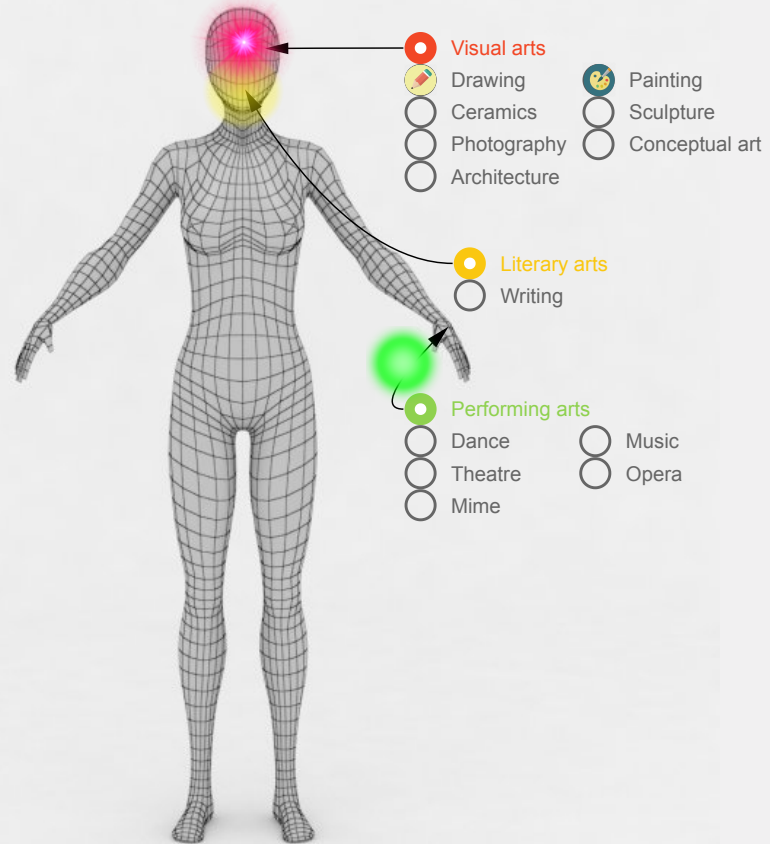


Arts Classification

The arts have also been classified as seven: [Literature](#), [painting](#), [sculpture](#), and [music](#) comprise the main four arts, of which the other three are derivative; [drama](#) is literature with [acting](#), [dance](#) is music expressed through [motion](#), and [song](#) is music with literature and [voice](#).





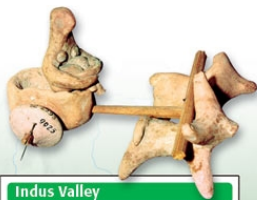
Ancient Egypt

Along the Nile River, powerful rulers led a dazzling civilization that produced monuments, art, and religion that still fascinate people today.



Indus Valley

The people of the Indus River valley lived in highly planned cities. Later, a new group moved into the area, creating a civilization that still influences South Asia.



Palestine

Various peoples settled in the hills and valleys of Palestine. One group—the Israelites—was unique because they worshiped only one god.

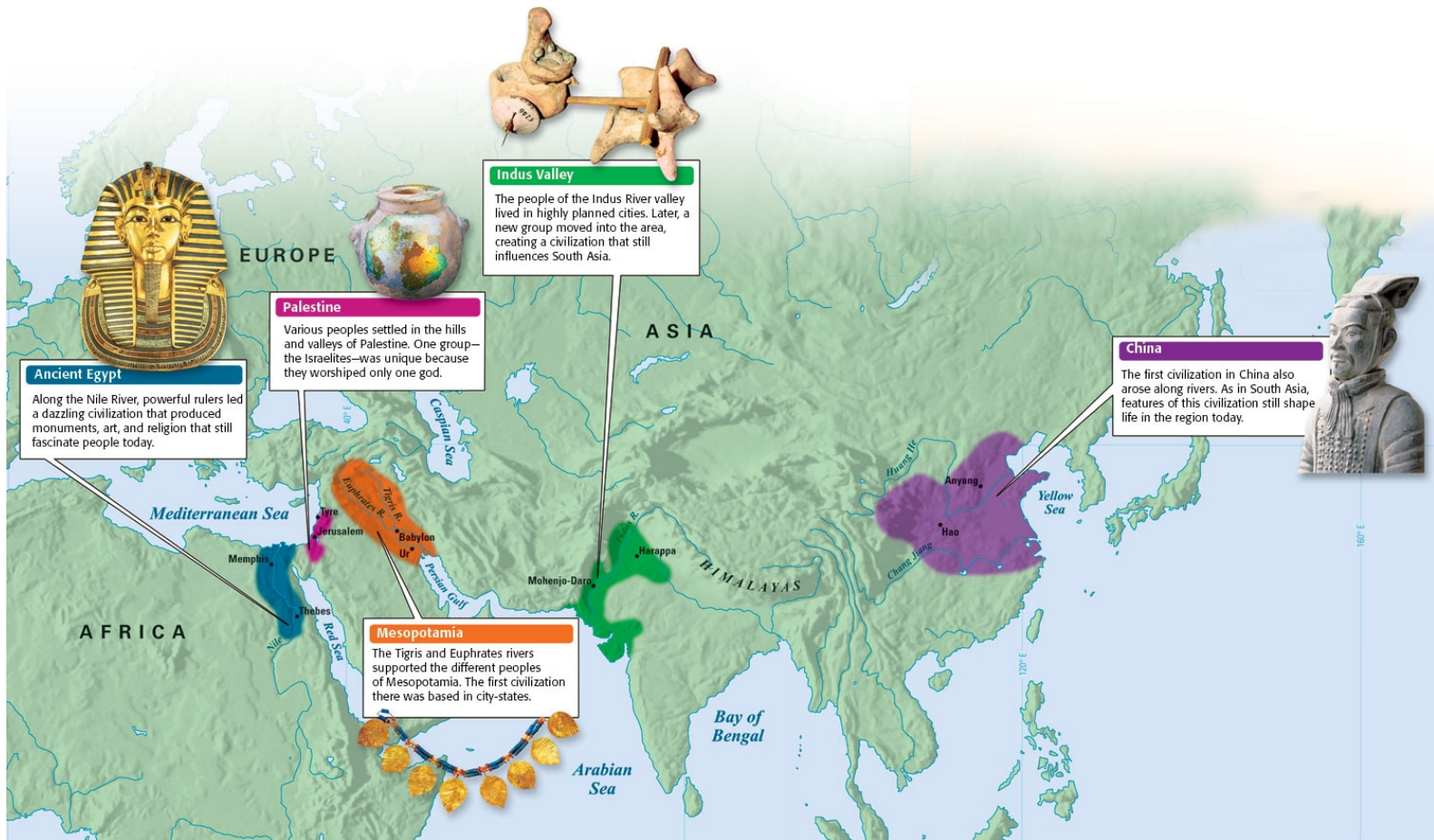
Mesopotamia

The Tigris and Euphrates rivers supported the different peoples of Mesopotamia. The first civilization there was based in city-states.

ASIA

China

The first civilization in China also arose along rivers. As in South Asia, features of this civilization still shape life in the region today.

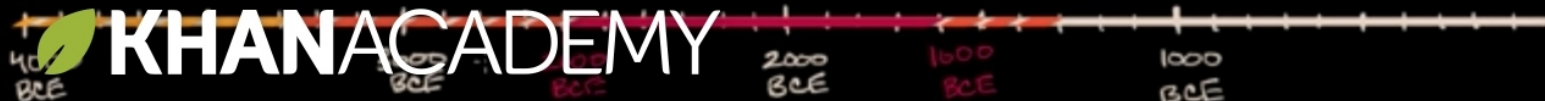


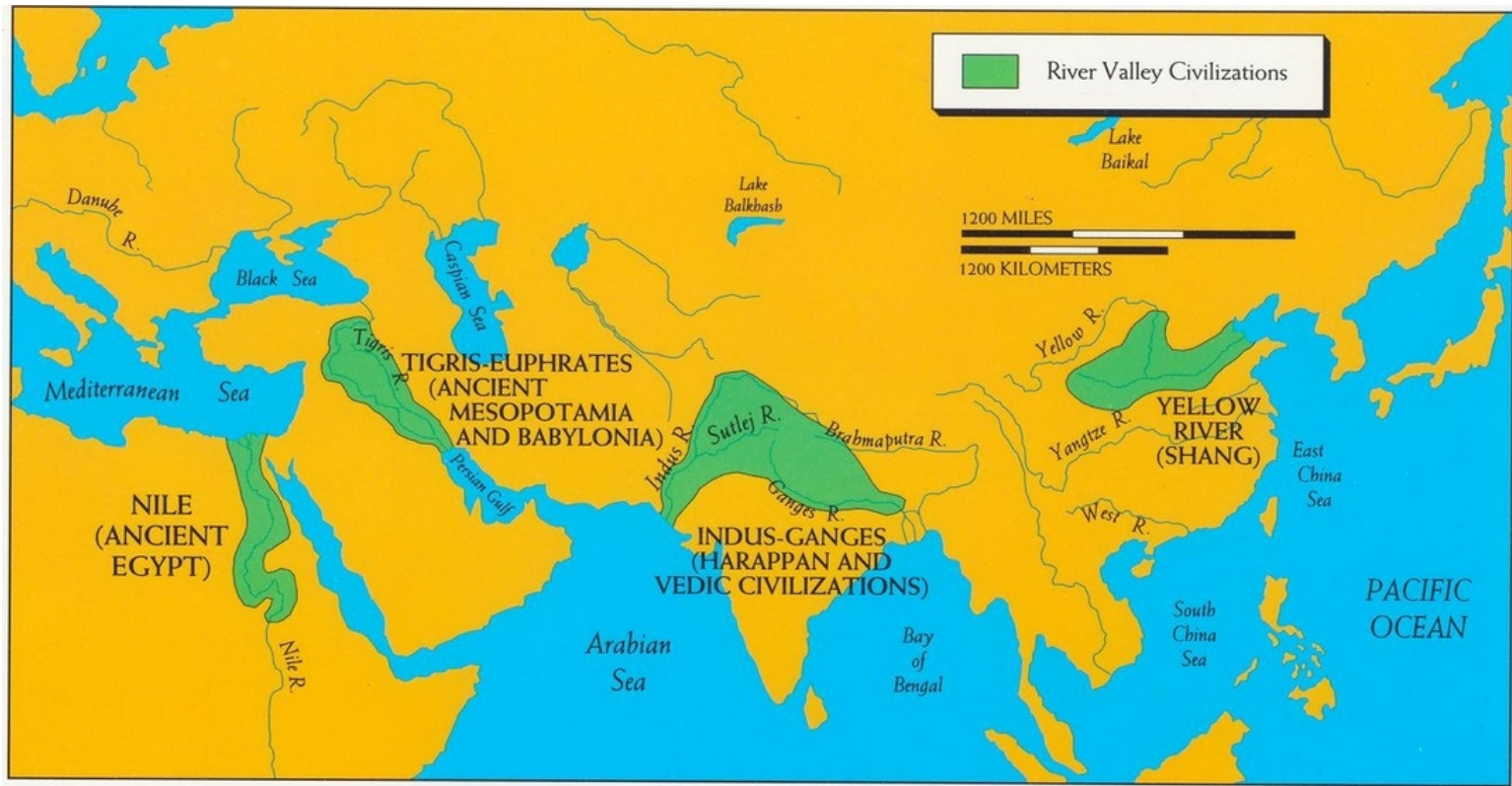


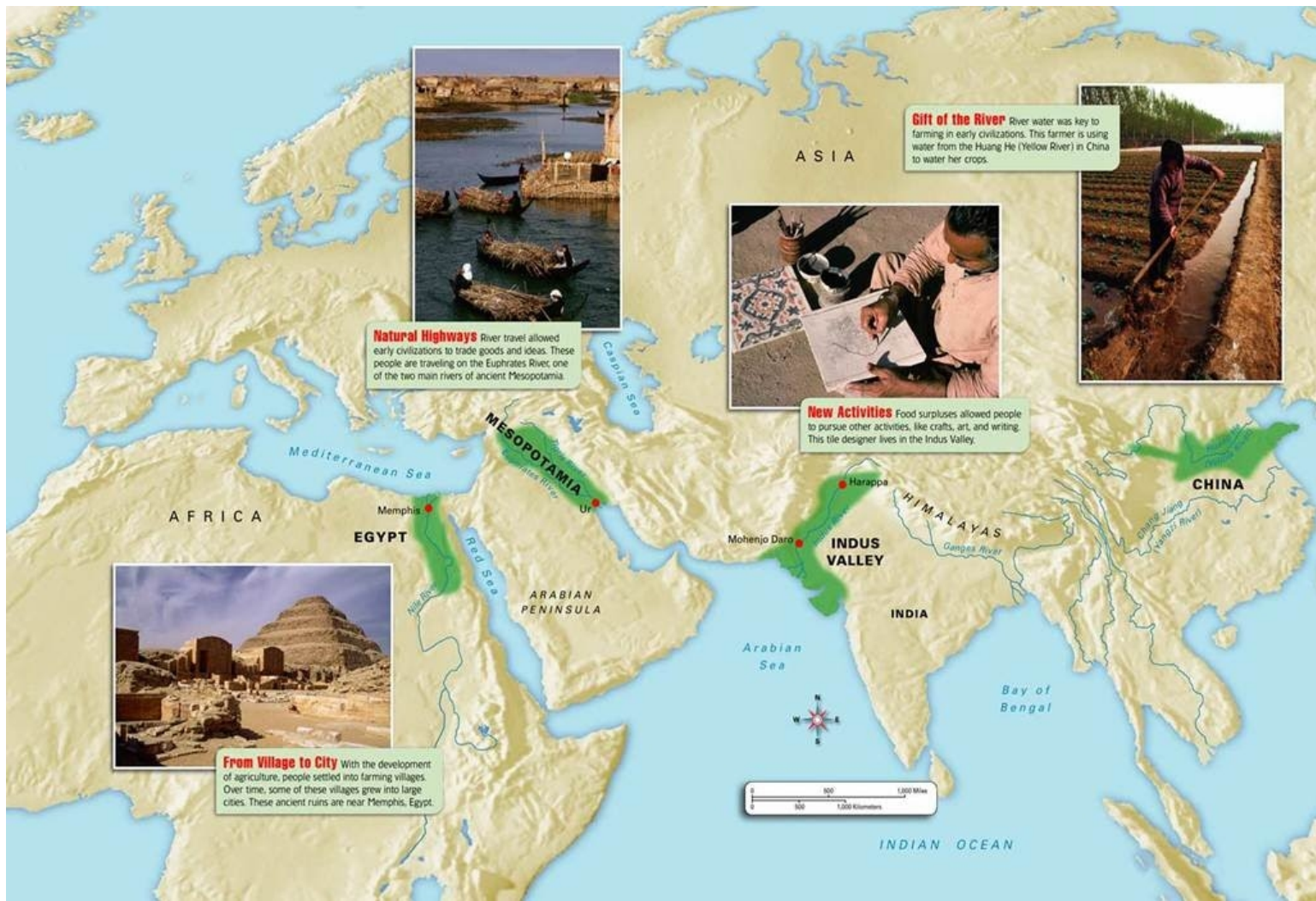
Indus Valley
Civilization
Harappan

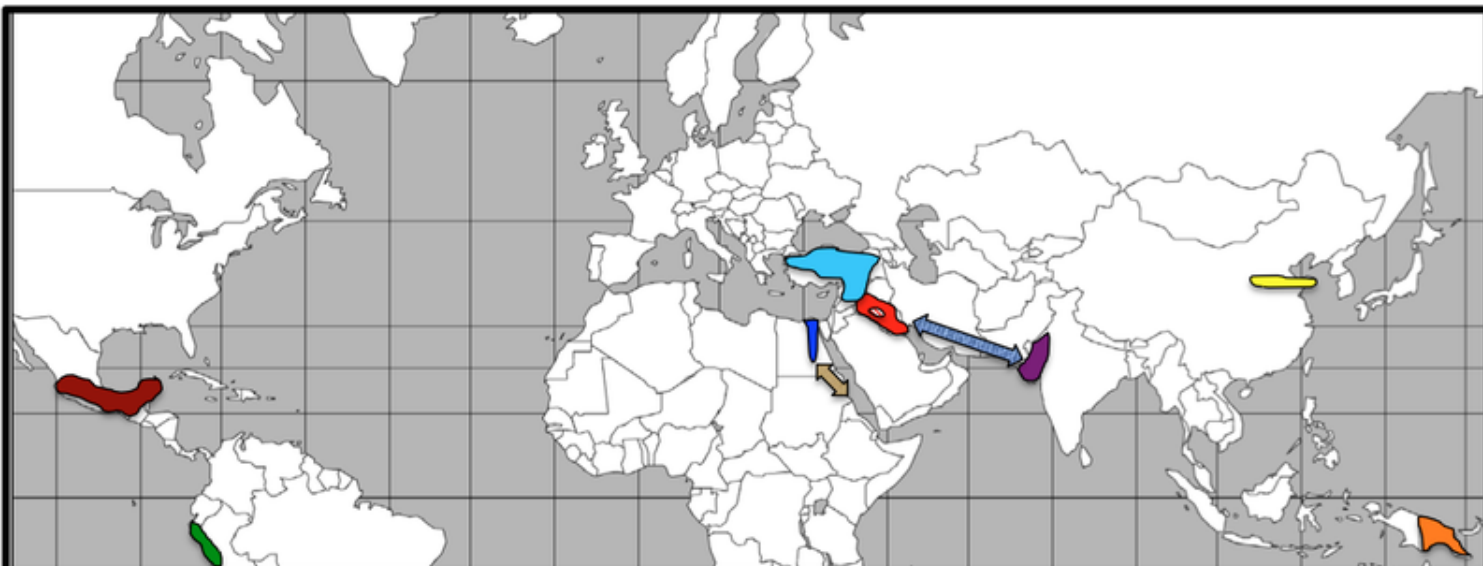


KHANACADEMY


















NEOLITHIC RIVER VALLEY CIVILIZATIONS

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Tigris/Euphrates River (Mesopotamia) |  Nile River (Egypt) |
|  Andes (Chavin) |  Papa New Guinea |
|  Indus Valley (Mohenjo Dara/Harappa) |  Mesoamerica (Olmec) |
|  Yellow River/Huang He (Shang) | |

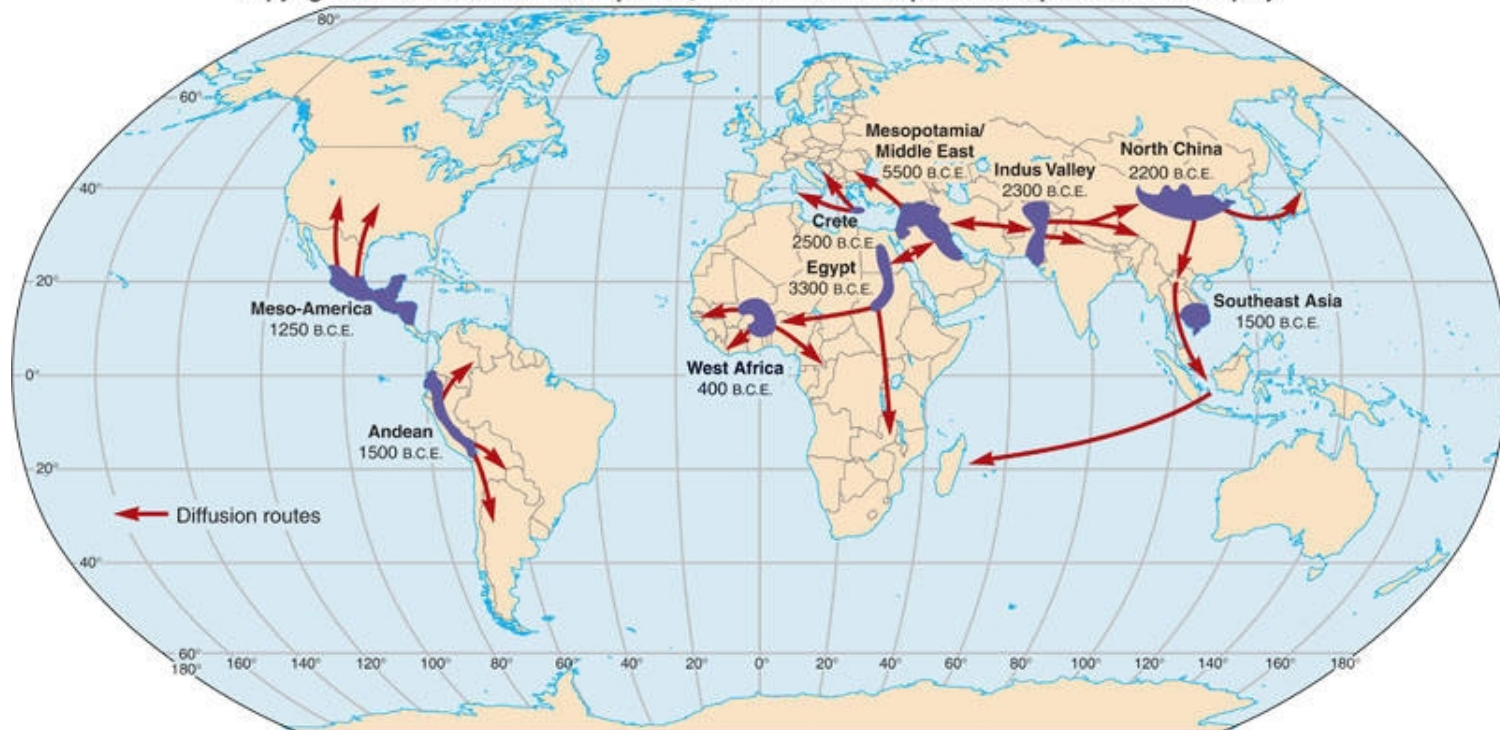
MISC. LATER SOCIETIES

- | |
|---|
|  Hittites |
|  Babylonia |

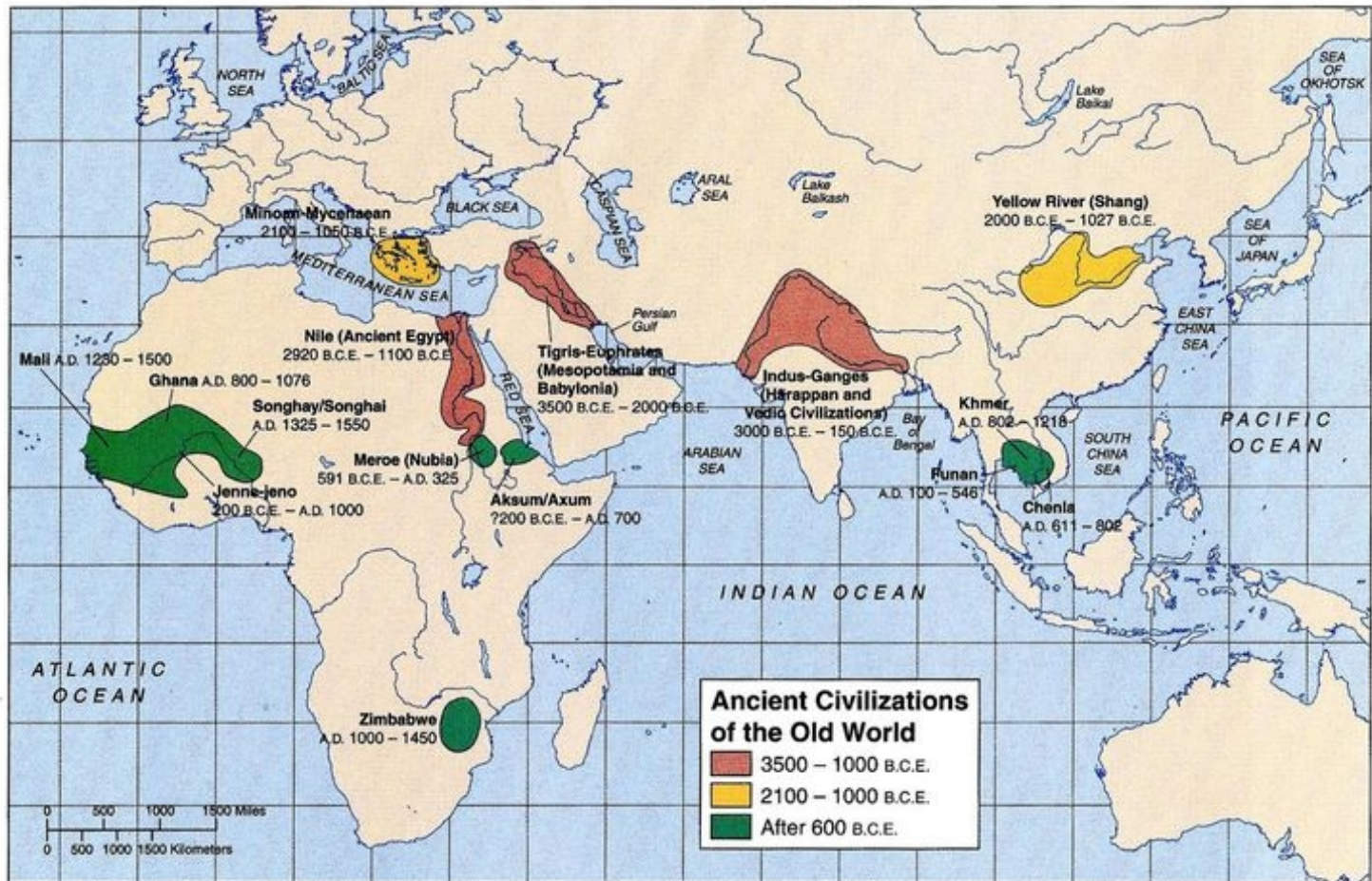
TRADE ROUTES

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
|  | Egypt to Nubia |
|  | Mesopotamia to Indus |

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Ancient Civilizations of the Old World





ORIENTAL JEW

For centuries, Jews have lived among the peoples of the Middle East. In the past, they were often persecuted, but today they are an integral part of the region's fabric. In Israel, they have formed a majority, while in other countries, they are a small but significant community. Their history is deeply intertwined with the land, and their culture is a blend of Jewish and local traditions.

ISRAELI JEW

The Israeli Jew is a unique blend of Jewish and Arab heritage. They have a long history in the land, and their culture is a mix of Jewish and Arab influences. They are a proud and resilient people, and their story is one of survival and triumph.

EGYPTIAN FELLAHAH

The Egyptian Fellaiah is a traditional farmer of the Nile valley. They have a long history of working the land, and their culture is deeply rooted in the traditions of their ancestors. They are a hardworking and resilient people, and their story is one of perseverance and success.

CITY DWELLERS

The city dwellers of the Middle East are a diverse group of people. They live in large cities and are often involved in commerce and industry. Their culture is a blend of traditional and modern influences, and their story is one of progress and innovation.

YEMENI ARAB

The Yemeni Arab is a people of the Arabian Peninsula. They have a long history of trade and commerce, and their culture is a blend of Arab and local influences. They are a resilient and hardworking people, and their story is one of survival and success.

QASHQAI

The Qashqai is a nomadic people of the Middle East. They live in tents and move from place to place in search of pasture. Their culture is deeply rooted in the traditions of their ancestors, and their story is one of resilience and survival.

YEMENI ISANAI

The Yemeni Isanai is a people of the Arabian Peninsula. They have a long history of trade and commerce, and their culture is a blend of Arab and local influences. They are a resilient and hardworking people, and their story is one of survival and success.

BALUCH

The Baluch is a nomadic people of the Middle East. They live in tents and move from place to place in search of pasture. Their culture is deeply rooted in the traditions of their ancestors, and their story is one of resilience and survival.

TURKOMAN

The Turkoman is a nomadic people of the Middle East. They live in tents and move from place to place in search of pasture. Their culture is deeply rooted in the traditions of their ancestors, and their story is one of resilience and survival.

HAZARA

The Hazara is a people of the Middle East. They have a long history of trade and commerce, and their culture is a blend of Arab and local influences. They are a resilient and hardworking people, and their story is one of survival and success.

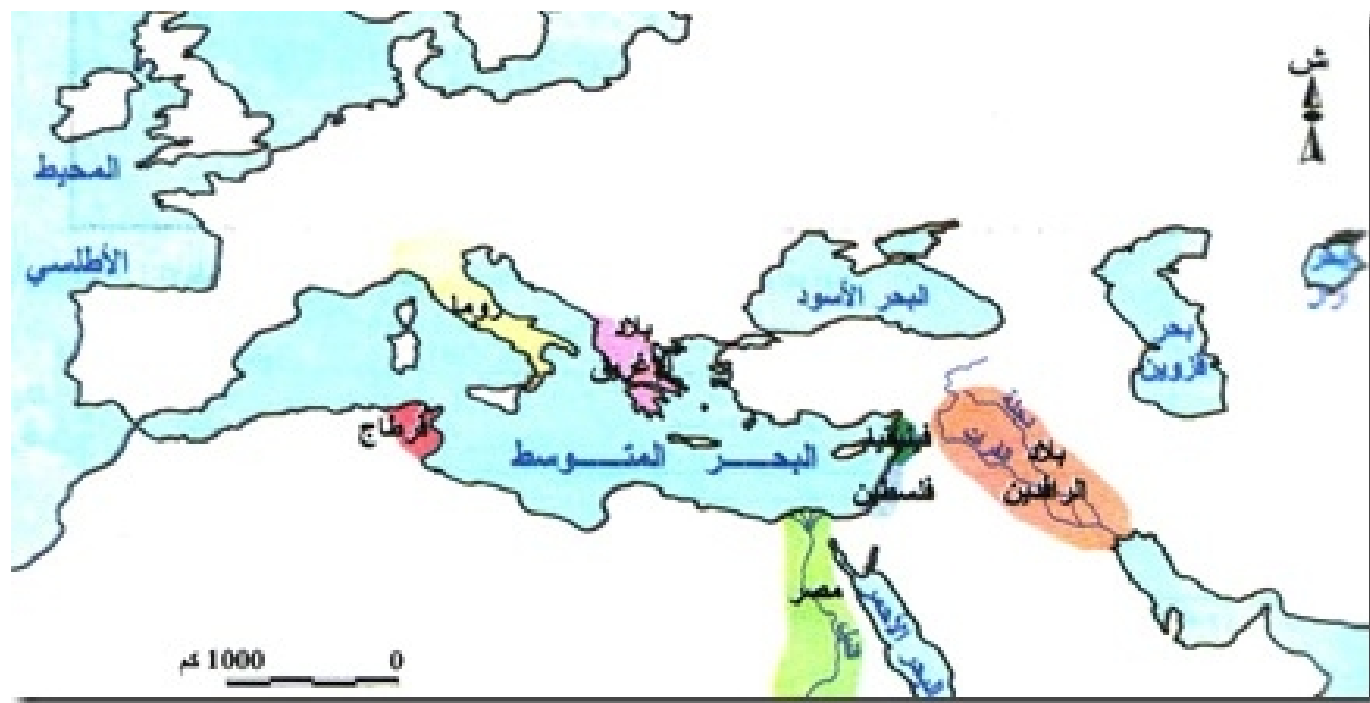
PAKISTANI

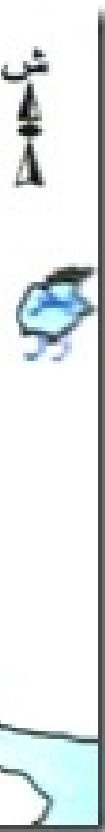
The Pakistani is a people of the Middle East. They have a long history of trade and commerce, and their culture is a blend of Arab and local influences. They are a resilient and hardworking people, and their story is one of survival and success.

AN AWESOME HUMAN MOSAIC

UNION THESE COMPONENTS: The world's most diverse peoples live in the Middle East. This region is a melting pot of cultures, languages, and religions. The people of the Middle East are a testament to the richness and diversity of human civilization.

| KEY TO ETHNO-LINGUISTIC GROUPS | AFRICAN-ASIAN | EUROPEAN | INDO-EUROPEAN | AFRICAN-ASIAN | EUROPEAN | INDO-EUROPEAN |
|--------------------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Arabic | Arabic | Arabic | Arabic | Arabic | Arabic | Arabic |
| Hebrew | Hebrew | Hebrew | Hebrew | Hebrew | Hebrew | Hebrew |
| Yemeni Arab | Yemeni Arab | Yemeni Arab | Yemeni Arab | Yemeni Arab | Yemeni Arab | Yemeni Arab |
| Qashqai | Qashqai | Qashqai | Qashqai | Qashqai | Qashqai | Qashqai |
| Yemeni Isanai | Yemeni Isanai | Yemeni Isanai | Yemeni Isanai | Yemeni Isanai | Yemeni Isanai | Yemeni Isanai |
| Baluch | Baluch | Baluch | Baluch | Baluch | Baluch | Baluch |
| Turkoman | Turkoman | Turkoman | Turkoman | Turkoman | Turkoman | Turkoman |
| Hazara | Hazara | Hazara | Hazara | Hazara | Hazara | Hazara |
| Pakistani | Pakistani | Pakistani | Pakistani | Pakistani | Pakistani | Pakistani |







Academic Art
1500's-1900's

Academic art is a style which is very precise there is nothing abstract about it. This style was influenced under the academies of European Art.



Symbolism
1750's-1890's

Symbolism as an art form was representing ideas or qualities as a symbol. This was achieved through the use of colour and line strokes.



Romanticism
1750's-1890's

Romanticism reached its peak between 1800-1840 the art form was a revolt against traditional styles. Through this art form artists expressed their feelings, painting even mythical paintings.



Impressionism
1870's-1880's

Impressionism started in France it went against conventional art methods. Artists would skip detail and would rather paint the sensation that they felt, this was created using small brush strokes and unmixed palettes.



Art Nouveau
1890's-1910's

Art Nouveau was another art form that originated in France. The main concept behind the theme was artists stopped looking for ideas from the past and started looking what was around them. This had a huge impact on the style of soft furnishing and furniture.



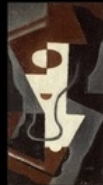
Expressionism
1890's-1930's

Expressionism is where the artist will strive to achieve an emotional reaction from the audience by manipulating reality.



Fauvism
1900's-1910's

Fauvism was a very short lived art movement, it was inspired by artists like Van Gogh and was all about colour. "The Fauvists believed absolutely in color as an emotional force".



Cubism
1900's-1920's

Cubism was a major art movement led by Picasso. A Cubist will aim to show all viewpoints of a person all at once.



Surrealism
1920's-1960's

Surrealism was the precursor of Dadaism. In many paintings you will see random objects placed next to each other, this was to provoke the subconscious.



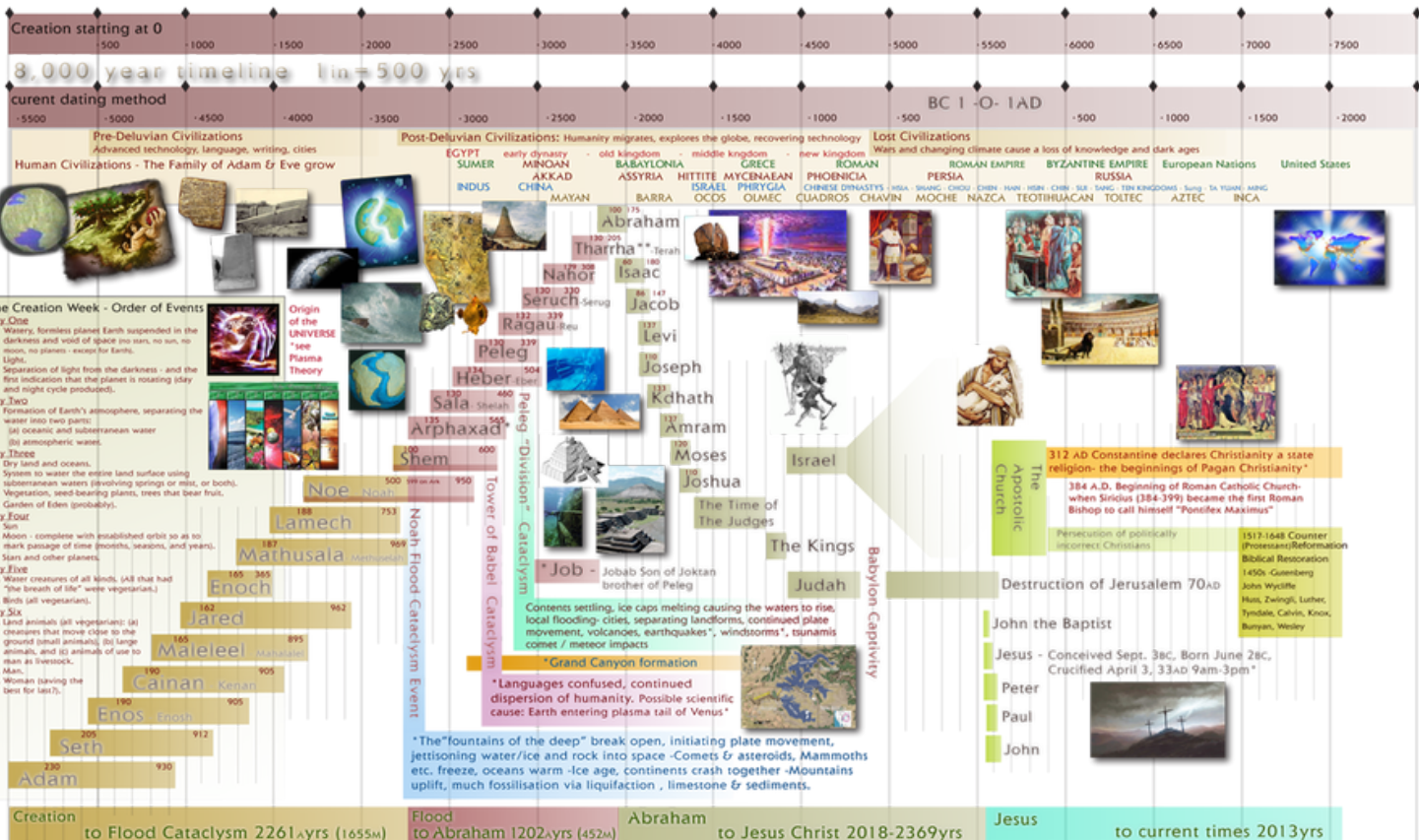
Pop Art
1950's- Present Day

Pop art is still today a very big art movement. It started in the 1950's but really took off in 1960's, a lot of themes from Pop art are inspired from adverts or comic books.



Internet Art
1970's-Present Day

With technology improving everyday computers and the internet have drastically changed what artists can accomplish. The Art is digital and can even be interactive, this art movement is yet another step forward and goes against conventional ideas.



GENESIS
CATAclysm

Days of Creation: <http://www.christiananswers.net/q/eden/eden-ordercreation.html>

* GENESIS ONE TO ELEVEN - CAN YOU BELIEVE IT?

http://www.setterfield.org/weekly2to10bible20studies/Genesis_Studies_3.html

Genealogies of Genesis 5, 10, and 11 comparing the ages as given in the more ancient texts

Alexandrian Septuagint (LXX) & Hebrew with those in the more recent (from 100 A.D.) Masoretic text

*In the Beginning: Compelling Evidence for Creation and the Flood by Dr. Walt Brown - the hydroplate theory <http://www.creation-science.com/onlinebook/>

Ancient Technologies - Underwater Cities: <http://www.ancient-wisdom.co.uk/index.htm>

*Star of Bethlehem a real astronomical event - Jesus birth and death <http://www.bethlehemstar.net/>

* http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Constantine_the_Great_and_Christianity

Time line designed by David Harrison Copyright 2011

THE POSTER IN HISTORY

A Graphic Design Timeline

Posters, beautiful and functional, a true hybrid of information and high art. The poster is a product of the big city, first utilized in London and Paris for theatre. The early stages of poster development would forever influence how the world would communicate visually.

CHERET & LITHOGRAPHY

KEY FIGURES

1. Jules Chéret 1859 - 1932

Without prints and illustrations for his posters, the "Chéretisme" has been named after him. He was drawing, printing, illustrating, and drawing in the studio of the day, where a poster was a product of the day.



KEY FIGURES

1. Alphonse Mucha 1860-1920

The "Fleur-de-lis" of the Art Nouveau movement. Mucha's posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

2. Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec 1864-1901

Lautrec's "Fleur-de-lis" was a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

3. Peter Behrens 1868-1940

Inventor of the German art movement called Jugendstil. Behrens was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

1. Lucien Kravitz 1885-1912

One of the first to use the word "poster" in his work. Kravitz was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

2. Leonetto Cappiella 1875-1942

Cappiella's posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

1. James Montgomery Flagg 1877-1960

Was an early master of poster art. Flagg's posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

1. Elger Yessens (Marcel) 1878-1944

Was a pioneer in the use of color and line. Yessens' posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

2. El Lissitzky 1890-1973

Lissitzky was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

3. Piet Mondrian 1892-1944

Mondrian was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

4. Robert Rauschenberg 1925-1997

Rauschenberg was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

5. A.M. Cassandre 1896-1968

Cassandre was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

6. Saul Steinberg 1914-1999

Steinberg was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

7. Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

Lichtenstein was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

8. David Lauderbach 1914-1999

Lauderbach was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

9. Hans Bellmer 1914-1999

Bellmer was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

10. Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

Lichtenstein was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

11. Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

Lichtenstein was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

12. Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

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KEY FIGURES

13. Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

Lichtenstein was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



KEY FIGURES

14. Roy Lichtenstein 1923-1997

Lichtenstein was a pioneer in the use of color and line. His posters were a blend of decorative and commercial art, and he was a pioneer in the use of color and line.



WORLD EVENTS TIMELINE

1870s to 1890s

During the 1870s in Paris, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1890s to 1900s

During the 1890s, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1900s to 1914

During the 1900s, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1914-1918

During the 1914-1918 period, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1920s to late 1930s

During the 1920s to late 1930s, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1939 to 1945

During the 1939 to 1945 period, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1940s to 1950s

During the 1940s to 1950s, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

1950s to 1960s

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1960s to 1970s

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1970s to 1980s

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1980s to 1990s

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1990s to 2000s

During the 1990s to 2000s, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.

2000s to 2010s

During the 2000s to 2010s, the poster became the dominant means of mass communication. The early posters were hand-drawn and printed in color.



Abstract



Art Deco



Art Nouveau



Avant-garde



Baroque



Classicism



Cubism



Early modern



Expressionism



Fauvism



Futurism



Impressionism



Mannerism



Medieval



Modernism



Modern art



Naïve



Neoclassicism



Photorealism



Pointillism



Post Impressionism



Pre-Raphaelite



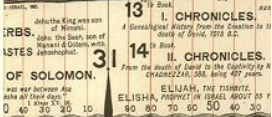
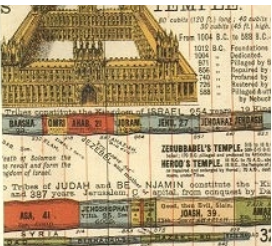
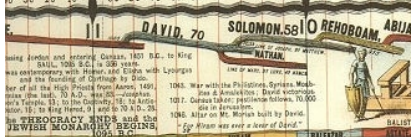
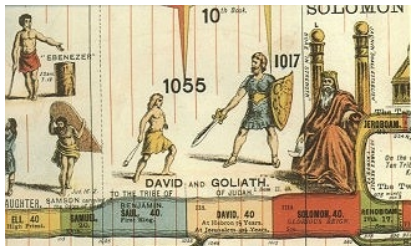
Primitive



Realism



Renaissance



THE WHAT ON EARTH? WALLBOOK

TIMELINE

OF BRITISH HISTORY

World history author Christopher Lloyd and What on Earth? Wallbook, dedicated study timelines chart history of the key moments in British history on a timeline from the creation of the Giant's Causeway to the present day



ALFRED THE GREAT
871-899

871-899: The great warrior-king who saved Wessex from the Vikings and became the first King of England

871-899: The story of Alfred and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



WILLIAM I
1027-1087

1027-1087: The first Norman king of England

1027-1087: The story of William I and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



JOHN
1192-1216

1192-1216: The last of the Angevin dynasty

1192-1216: The story of John and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



HENRY IV
1399-1413

1399-1413: The first of the Lancastrian dynasty

1399-1413: The story of Henry IV and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



HENRY VIII
1492-1547

1492-1547: The first of the Tudor dynasty

1492-1547: The story of Henry VIII and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



ELIZABETH I
1533-1603

1533-1603: The first of the Stuart dynasty

1533-1603: The story of Elizabeth I and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



CHARLES I
1600-1649

1600-1649: The first of the Stuart dynasty

1600-1649: The story of Charles I and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



GEORGE III
1739-1820

1739-1820: The first of the Hanoverian dynasty

1739-1820: The story of George III and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England



GEORGE VI
1894-1952

1894-1952: The first of the Windsor dynasty

1894-1952: The story of George VI and the Vikings in the south of England, against the odds, to become the first King of England

ROMAN BRITAIN

43-410

43-410: The story of Roman Britain

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ANGLO-SAXON

410-1066

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VIKING

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DELAWARE

1776-1787

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REFORMATION

1517-1649

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ENGLAND

1533-1603

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SCOTLAND

1542-1707

1542-1707: The story of Scotland

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IRELAND

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UNITED KINGDOM

1707-1922

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1707-1922: The story of the United Kingdom

ANCIENT GREECE

Hoplite Soldiers

Warfare in the ancient world was very different from the warfare of today. It was a time of small-scale wars, often fought between city-states. The ancient Greeks fought wars for a variety of reasons: to expand their territory, to protect their interests, or to settle disputes. The most common type of warfare was the hoplite battle, in which soldiers fought on foot, armed with spears and shields. The hoplite battle was a very different type of warfare from the warfare of today, which was fought on horseback and involved the use of bows and arrows.

Time Chart

| Period | Start | End |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| BRONZE AGE | 3000 BC | 1200 BC |
| IRON AGE | 1200 BC | 500 BC |
| CLASSICAL PERIOD | 500 BC | 336 BC |
| HELLENISTIC PERIOD | 336 BC | 323 BC |
| ROMAN PERIOD | 323 BC | 476 AD |
| BYZANTINE PERIOD | 476 AD | 1453 AD |
| OTTOMAN PERIOD | 1453 AD | 1918 AD |
| MODERN PERIOD | 1918 AD | Present |

Greek Amphitheatre



Battle of Marathon

The Battle of Marathon was a significant battle in the history of ancient Greece. It took place in 490 BC, during the Persian Wars. The Athenians, led by the general Miltiades, defeated the Persian army of Darius the Great. This victory was a major boost to the confidence of the Athenians and helped to establish them as a major power in the ancient world. The battle of Marathon is also famous for the story of the messenger Pheidippides, who ran from the battle to Athens to deliver the news of the victory.



Athens and Sparta

Athens and Sparta were the two most powerful city-states in ancient Greece. Athens was known for its culture, art, and philosophy, while Sparta was known for its military prowess. The two city-states were often at odds with each other, and their rivalry was a major factor in the Peloponnesian War. Despite their differences, both city-states played a significant role in the history of ancient Greece.

The Peloponnesian War was a long and bloody conflict between Athens and Sparta. It lasted from 431 BC to 404 BC, and was one of the most devastating wars in the history of ancient Greece. The war was fought over a variety of issues, including territorial disputes and the balance of power in the region. The war ended with the defeat of Athens, which led to the establishment of Spartan dominance in the region.

The Acropolis in Athens contained the finest architecture in Greece

The Acropolis in Athens was a major center of ancient Greek religion and culture. It was a hill in the center of the city, and was home to some of the most famous ancient Greek temples. The Acropolis was also a major center of political and social life in ancient Athens. The architecture of the Acropolis is considered to be some of the finest in the world, and it has inspired architects and artists for centuries.

Architecture

The architecture of ancient Greece was a blend of art and science. The Greeks used a variety of materials, including stone and marble, to build their structures. They also used a variety of techniques, including the use of columns and arches, to create their buildings. The architecture of ancient Greece is still admired today, and it has influenced the architecture of many other cultures.



Theatre

Theatre was a popular form of entertainment in ancient Greece. It was a performance of a story, often a myth or a play, in front of a large audience. The theatre was usually built into a hillside, and the audience sat in a semi-circle, facing the stage. The actors wore masks, and the performances were often accompanied by music and dance.

The theatre of ancient Greece was a very different type of theatre from the theatre of today. It was a more formal and structured type of performance, and it was often used to teach moral lessons. The theatre of ancient Greece is still studied today, and it has influenced the development of modern theatre.

Deeds and Worship

The deeds and worship of the ancient Greeks were closely linked. The Greeks believed in the power of the gods, and they often performed rituals and sacrifices to honor them. They also believed in the importance of heroism, and they often celebrated the deeds of their heroes. The deeds and worship of the ancient Greeks are still studied today, and they have influenced the development of Western culture.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were a major event in ancient Greece. They were held every four years, and were a celebration of the Greek gods and the Greek people. The games were held in the city of Olympia, and they included a variety of sports, including running, wrestling, and chariot racing. The Olympic Games are still held today, and they are a source of pride for the Greek people.



Army and Navy

The army and navy of ancient Greece were both highly developed. The Greeks were skilled warriors, and they had a reputation for being brave and courageous. They also had a strong navy, which was used to protect their cities and to expand their empire. The army and navy of ancient Greece were a source of pride for the Greek people, and they played a major role in the history of ancient Greece.

The navy of ancient Greece was a very different type of navy from the navy of today. It was a more traditional type of navy, and it was often used for piracy and for the transport of goods. The navy of ancient Greece is still studied today, and it has influenced the development of modern navies.

Greek Warship

The Greek warship was a major weapon of ancient Greece. It was a long, narrow ship, with a single mast and a single sail. The warship was used for a variety of purposes, including piracy, transport, and warfare. The Greek warship is still studied today, and it has influenced the development of modern warships.

The Olympic Games

The Olympic Games were a major event in ancient Greece. They were held every four years, and were a celebration of the Greek gods and the Greek people. The games were held in the city of Olympia, and they included a variety of sports, including running, wrestling, and chariot racing. The Olympic Games are still held today, and they are a source of pride for the Greek people.



Ancient Greece
Peloponnesian Wars
Athens and its allies
Sparta and its allies
Persian Empire
Macedonian Empire
Roman Empire

Ancient Greece
Peloponnesian Wars
Athens and its allies
Sparta and its allies
Persian Empire
Macedonian Empire
Roman Empire

Ancient Greece
Peloponnesian Wars
Athens and its allies
Sparta and its allies
Persian Empire
Macedonian Empire
Roman Empire

Ancient Greece
Peloponnesian Wars
Athens and its allies
Sparta and its allies
Persian Empire
Macedonian Empire
Roman Empire

Ancient Greece
Peloponnesian Wars
Athens and its allies
Sparta and its allies
Persian Empire
Macedonian Empire
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Roman Empire

Ancient Greece
Peloponnesian Wars
Athens and its allies
Sparta and its allies
Persian Empire
Macedonian Empire
Roman Empire

Schofield Sirus

ANCIENT EGYPT

Egyptian Timeline

1/2

[illegible]

— 158 —

- When you see Call of Duty: Infinite Warfare on the shelves, you'll know it's the real deal. It's the only Call of Duty game that's not a sequel.
- Infinite Warfare is a space shooter, and it's the most ambitious Call of Duty game yet.



- **Intankhamon** ruled from 1556-1572 bc
- **Wahnefer** a Priest
- **Sakheh** an official
- **Wend** people called after middle of the 15th century



Gods

- Invertebrate, ventral part of pedicel and pedicels often represented by setae
- Each nerve thought to have teeth, Pharynx: most teeth - seen (filiform) is a cuticular outpocket
- Many teeth had a tongue - the base of their feet

Gods and Royal Mortals



Wesley and Seth



Queen Victoria



him and



Matthew 20:1-16



Further study is required.

Daily Life

- There is no money people were paid in food and pottery
- usually made of white stone (could be used for food) (natural material)
- Egyptians were really into them (checkbook says very important)
- Men and women dressed like men with grey and black, made of white linen



Measures

- Eggplant is known that a person's life force flows in the body.
- The newly dead body had its internal organs and head removed but left the heart.



The Sphinx

- The splitters face the body of a fish and the head of a fish in a line
- It is thought that it can swallow its prey easily.
- It is believed that the "splitters" are predators and eat other animals. Since then, they have been found to have been broken apart.
- The new way of the "splitters" is to be used by the fish in the future.

The Pyramids

- There are about eighty known pyramids from ancient Egypt. The two largest and longest being The Great Pyramid of Giza (Cheops) and the Great Pyramid of Khafre. It is also the only one of the 7 wonders of the World.
- It is named after the last pharaoh of the 4th dynasty. They were built with labour from slaves.
- The entrance was designed to confuse tomb robbers.
- The group of pyramids is called the Giza Necropolis or the pyramid field.



THE ANCIENT EGYPTIANS



The papyrus boat on the Nile



Spinning flax for linen



Excavations in the desert



The children and their mother



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



The children and their mother



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



The children and their mother



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



The children and their mother



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



The children and their mother



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



The children and their mother



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



The children and their mother



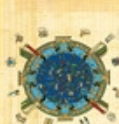
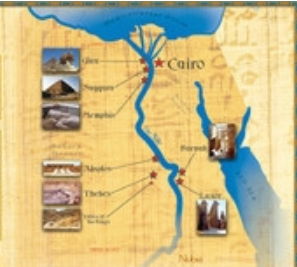
Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



Head of Nefertiti, Tutankhamun



The Egyptian Zodiac



The Great Pyramid of Giza



The god Khepri



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen



Spinning flax for linen

The history of Ancient Egypt

The history of Ancient Egypt

The history of Ancient Egypt

The history of Ancient Egypt

The history of Ancient Egypt



ANCIENT GREECE

MAJOR EVENTS IN THE HISTORY OF ANCIENT EGYPT



UNIFICATION
UNDER
KING NARMER

OLD
KINGDOM

3,100 B.C.

2,700 B.C.

2,500 B.C.



STEPED PYRAMID OF ZOSER
IS BUILT

PYRAMIDS OF GIZA
CONSTRUCTED



FIRST
INTERMEDIATE
PERIOD

2,200-2,050 B.C.



POLITICAL TURMOIL,
TEMPLES RANSACKED,
TOMBS AND STATUES DESTROYED



PERIOD OF
CULTURAL
SPLENDOR

MIDDLE
KINGDOM

2,050-2,000 B.C.

SECOND
INTERMEDIATE
PERIOD

1,800-1,580 B.C.



INVASION OF HYKSOS

HYKSOS DRIVEN OUT
OF EGYPT



NEW
KINGDOM

1,580 B.C.

1,501-1,447 B.C.



REIGN OF HATSHEPSUT AND
THUTMOSE III

REIGN OF
AKHENATEN



1,379-1,361 B.C.

1,361-1,352 B.C.

REIGN OF
TUTANKHAMEN



REIGN OF
RAMSES II

1,304-1,238 B.C.

LATE
DYNASTIC
PERIOD

950-656 B.C.



FOREIGN CONQUEST
AND DECLINE

EGYPTIANS
REGAIN
CONTROL

664-525 B.C.

525-405 B.C.

CONQUEST
OF EGYPT BY
PERSIA



START TRADING WITH GREECE

LAST OF THE NATIVE PHARAOKS

404-341 B.C.



333 B.C.

CONQUEST
OF EGYPT BY
ALEXANDER



PTOLEMAIC
PERIOD

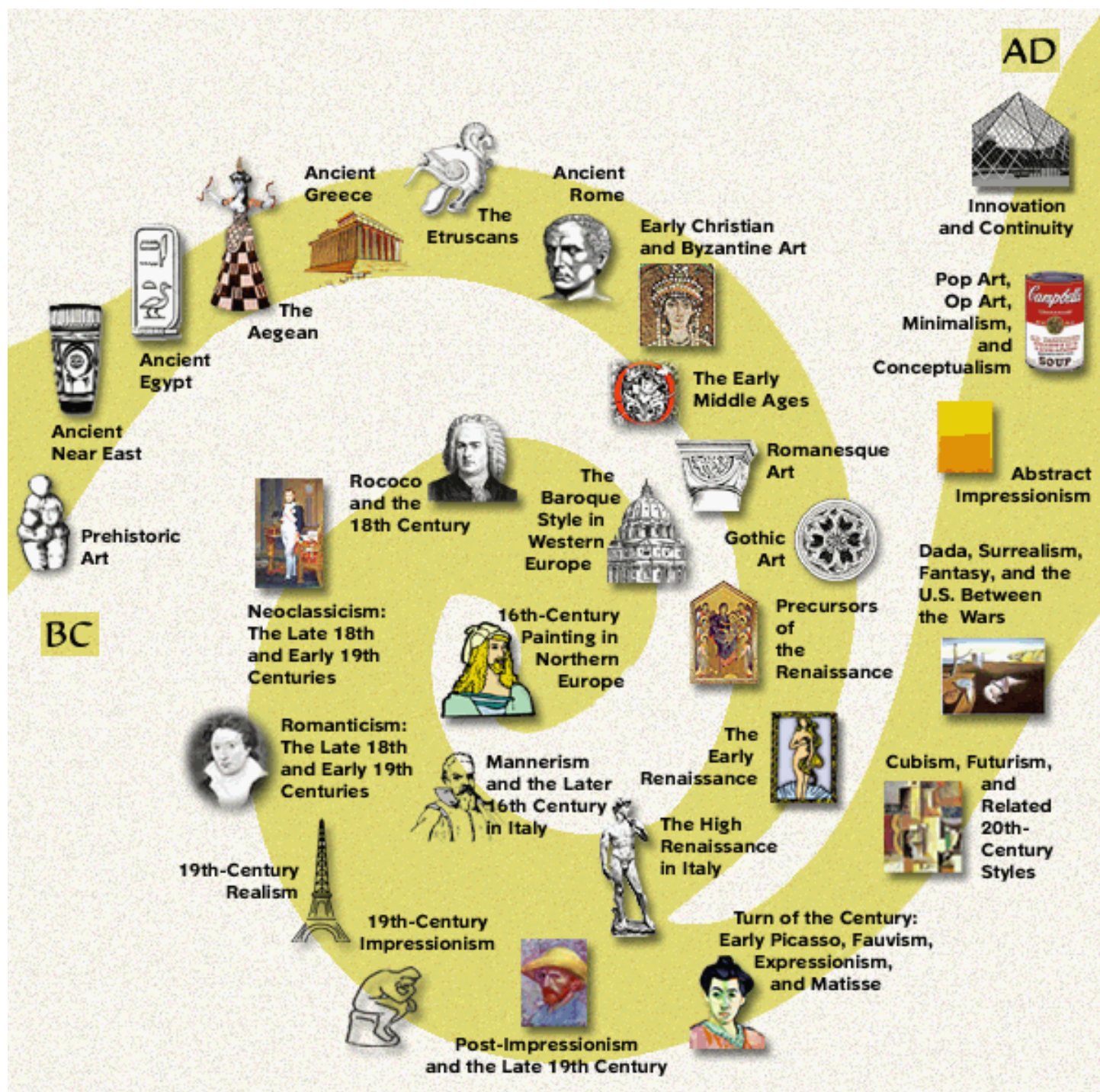
333-30 B.C.

REIGN OF
PTOLEMIES

CLEOPATRA

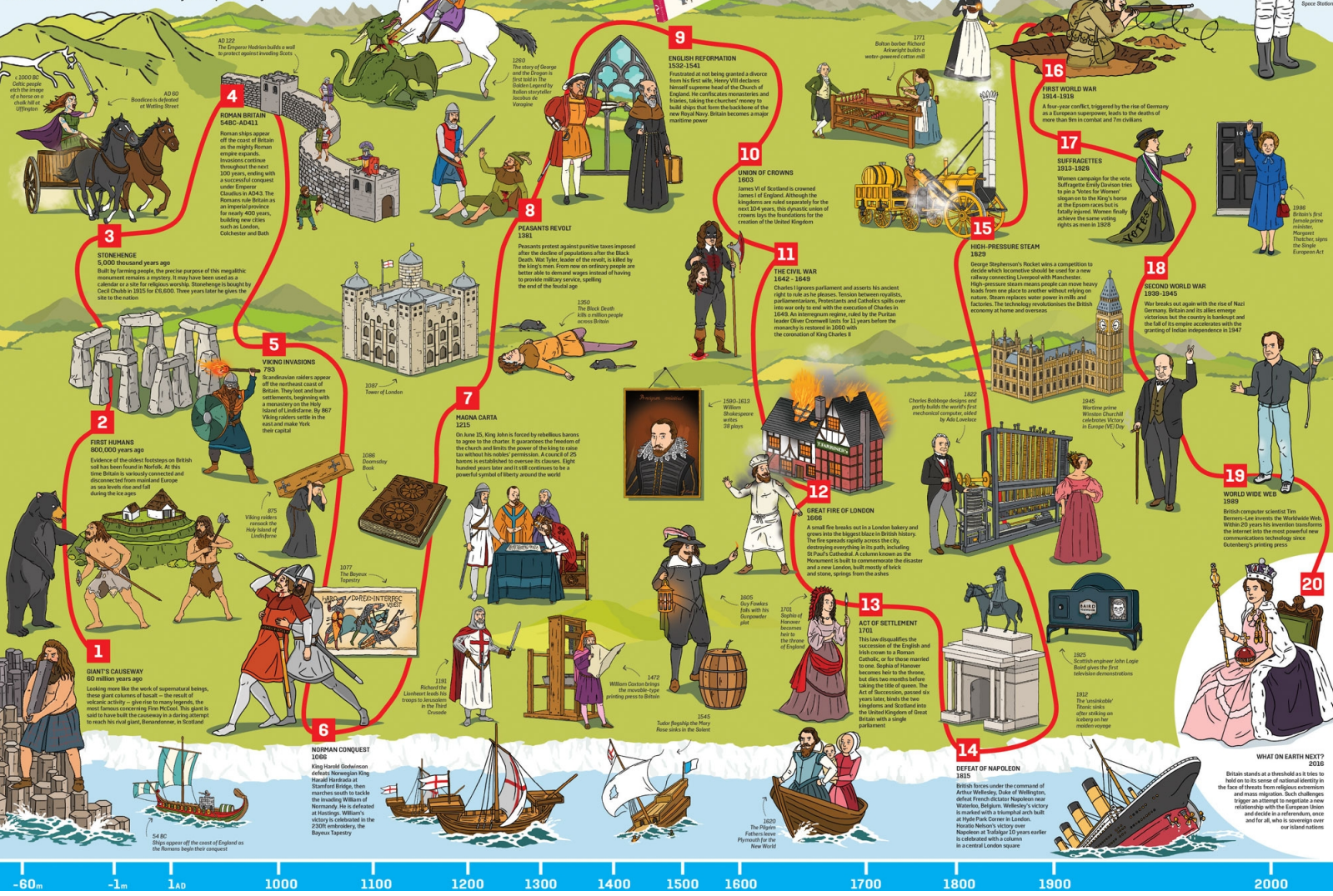
EGYPT BECOMES
A ROMAN PROVINCE





THE SUNDAY TIMES History of Britain

World history author **Christopher Lloyd** and **What on Earth?** illustrator **Andy Forshaw** present a unique 20-stop guide to the top moments in British history from the creation of the Giant's Causeway to the present day



WHAT ON EARTH?

All this fantastic information and lots more, including newspaper stories and a two-metre-long fold-out timeline, can be found in the **What On Earth? Wallbook Timeline of British History** www.whatearthbooks.com/sundaytimes

TIMELINE OF ART HISTORY

1. Pahatan di dinding gua lascaux Prancis adalah sebuah contoh akan terbitnya komunikasi visual / bahasa gambar



1
35000 SM



2
22000 SM



Pictogram / Ideogram : symbol untuk menyatakan suatu ide. Ideogram berupa lambang - lambang seperti huruf kini

3
5000 SM



tulisan bangsa sumeria di tanah liat

4
4000 SM

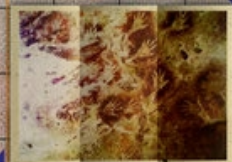
Sistem Hieroglif Mesir adalah sistem tulisan formal yang digunakan masyarakat Mesir kuno yang terdiri dari kombinasi elemen pictograf dan alfabet. Masyarakat Mesir menggunakan hieroglif kursor untuk sastra keagamaan pada papyrus dan kayu. Variasi formal tulisan yang lebih kecil, yang disebut hieratik dan demotik, secara teknis bukan merupakan hieroglif.



5
3100 SM



lukisan di gua 2 oleh manusia pra sejarah



Kertas dari daun papyrus di temukan oleh bangsa mesir yang di gulung untuk menjadi "scroll"



Pictogram berubah menjadi Logographic



2400 SM 2000 SM

Akjad pertama di ciptakan oleh bangsa kanaan / punisia yang terdapat di Lebanon & Suriah



disempurnakan oleh bangsa Yunani yang rumus menjadi huruf pertama dan kedua rofika dan beta yang menjadi alfabet



di China, Ta' ai Len orang pertama yang memulai industri pembuatan kertas



1000 SM

403 SM

100 SM

1450

40 Roman origins



41 Roman Britain



42 Roman Britain



43 Roman Britain



44 Roman Britain



45 Roman Britain



211 Roman Britain



212 Roman Britain



213 Roman Britain



214 Roman Britain



215 Roman Britain



216 Roman Britain



500 AD



501 AD



502 AD



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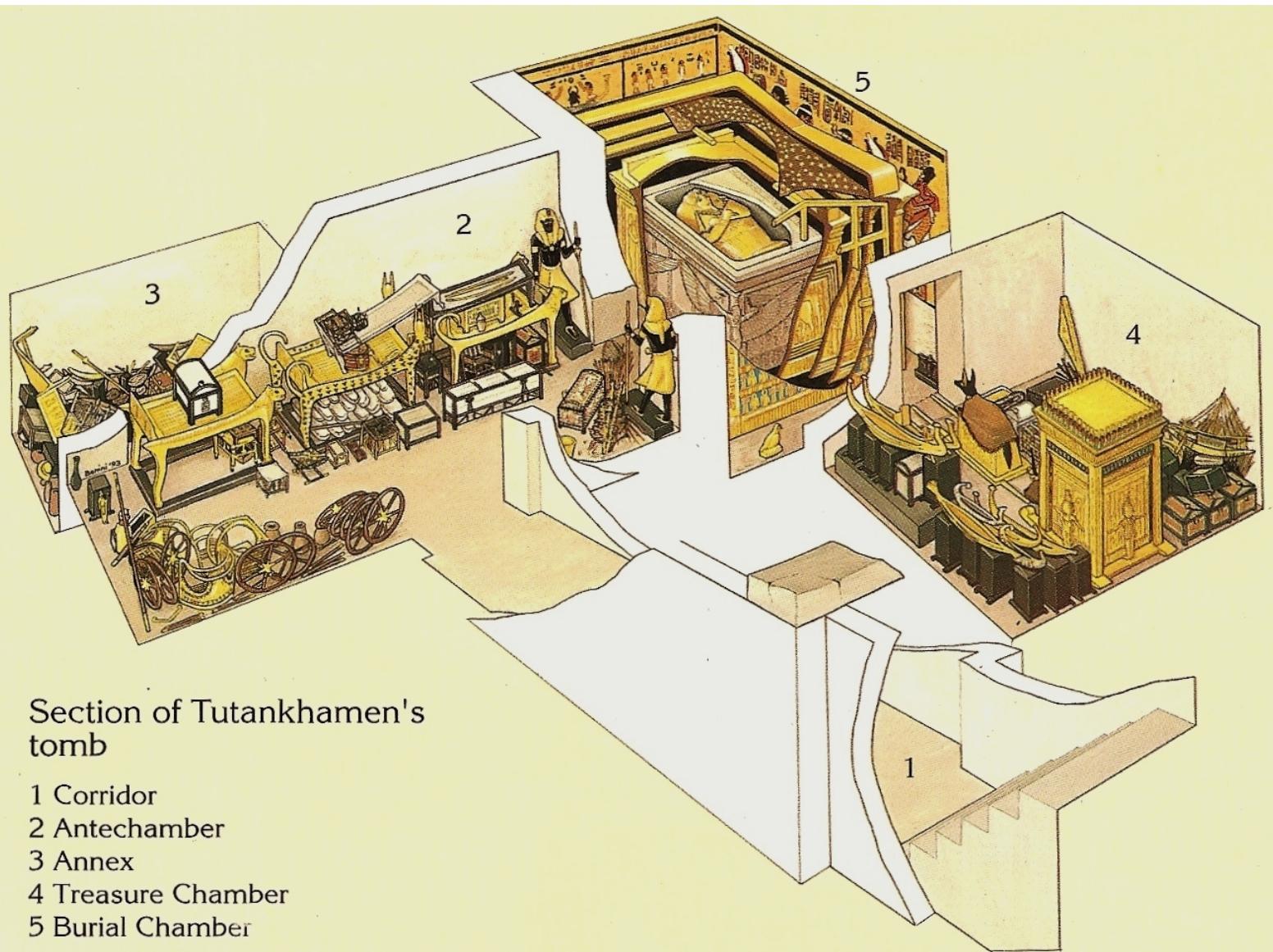
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THE TOMB OF TUTANKHAMUN

This reconstruction shows the tomb of Tutankhamun as it would have looked at the time of its discovery by Howard Carter and Lord Carnarvon in 1922. There was great excitement as the tomb was largely intact, and contained more of its treasures than any other royal tombs previously discovered. The tomb contained over 5000 objects which were painstakingly catalogued, photographed and restored by Howard Carter and his team.



Ivory Game Board

Several game boards were discovered in the Annex. The Egyptians played a variety of board games including Senet, a board game where the aim was to navigate your way to the afterlife. This game board is carved from solid ivory.

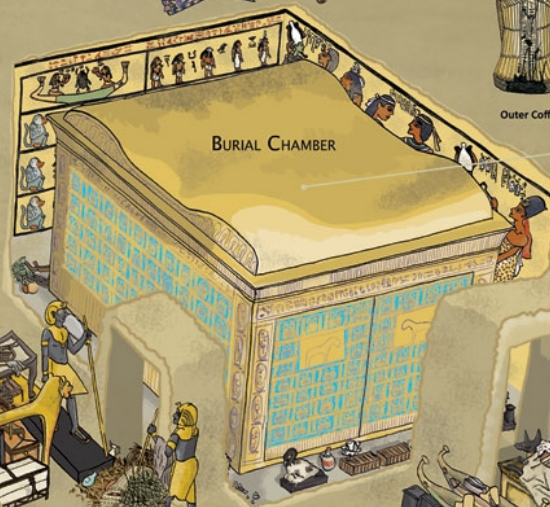
Neck Rest

Several neck rests were found in the Annex. These would have been used with a pillow and would have supported the neck of the sleeper as they lay on their side.



Sistrum

This ancient rattle is called a Sistrum. It was played during funeral processions as the sound was believed to release the spirit from the dead person's body.



BURIAL CHAMBER

Burial Jewellery

Here are some of the beautiful items of jewellery which were found on the mummy of the king. The eye of Horus on the necklace is a powerful symbol and was believed to offer protection to the wearer.



Outer Coffin



Second Coffin



Inner Coffin



Mummy of Tutankhamun

Golden Shrines & Coffins

Inside this golden shrine there were several other shrines nested inside each other. At the very centre was a stone sarcophagus which contained three golden coffins, nested inside one another like a Russian Doll. Inside the third coffin was the mummified body of Tutankhamun, wearing a beautiful golden burial mask.

ANNEXE

ANTECHAMBER

TREASURY



Wooden Torso of Tutankhamun

Archaeologists are not sure of the exact purpose of this wooden figure of Tutankhamun. Howard Carter suggested that it was a mannequin, used to hold the king's robes and jewellery however we do not know for sure.



Tutankhamun's Chariots

Tutankhamun was buried with no fewer than 6 chariots, however these were dismantled in order to fit into the tomb. The finest of these chariots were covered with gold and lavishly decorated.

Model Boats

Model boats symbolised the deceased being transported to the afterlife, and a total of 35 boats were found in Tutankhamun's tomb.



Head of Nefertem

Some of the first artefacts discovered in the excavation of the tomb were in the passage leading to the tomb itself. The most magnificent of these was this statue which shows the young king represented as the god Nefertem.

Shabti Figures

These small model figures represented servants who would serve the dead king in the afterlife. 413 shabtis were found in the tomb.



Canopic Chest

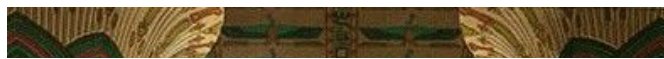
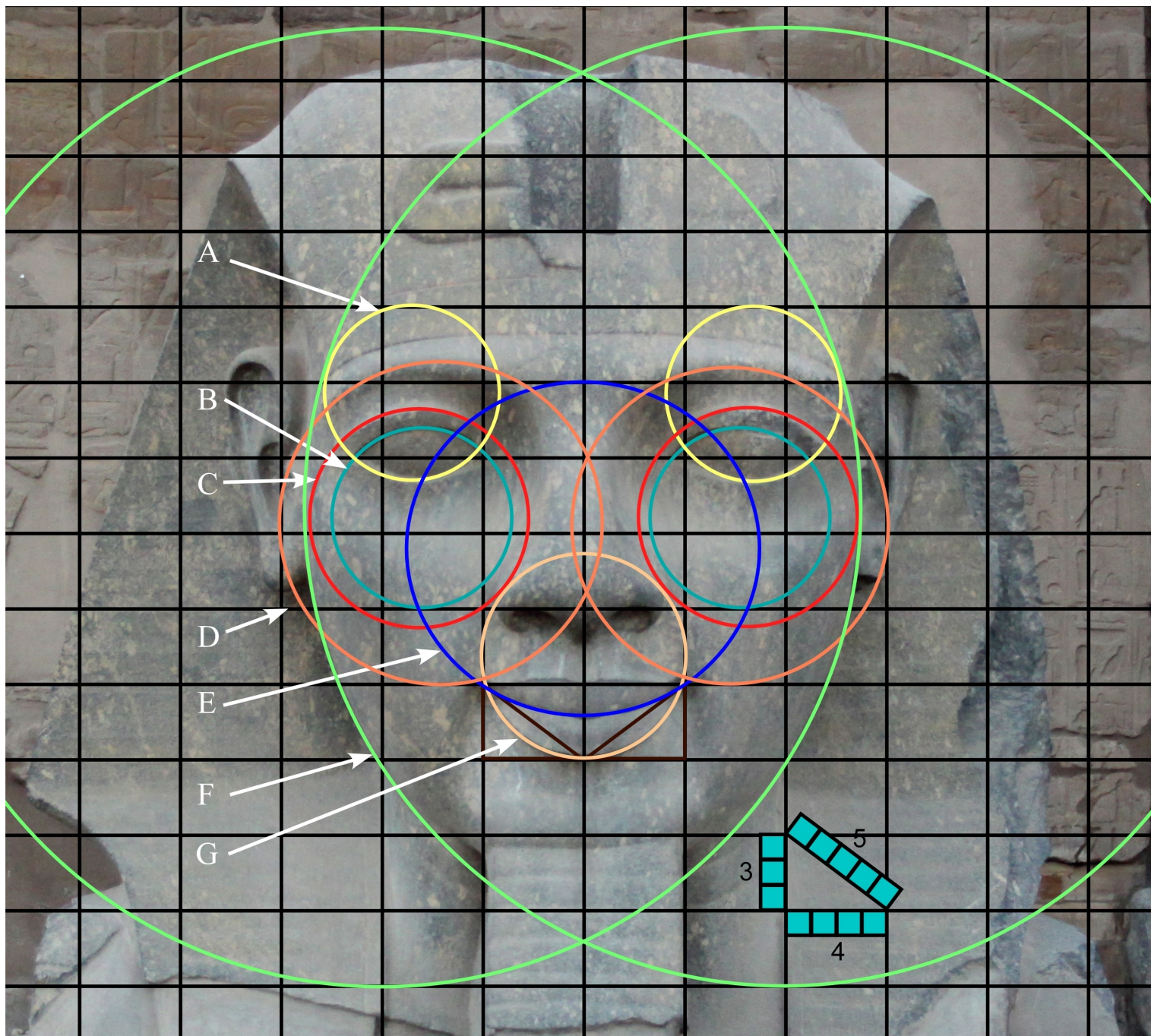
The golden canopic shrine contained this calcite canopic chest with human headed stoppers. Under each stopper is a cavity which contains a miniature coffin, four in total. These canopic coffins contain the embalmed internal organs of Tutankhamun.



Copyright Emma Metcalfe







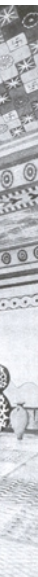












KENT



IL 155.11

KENNETH

MICHAEL

JESSIE

CASSIE

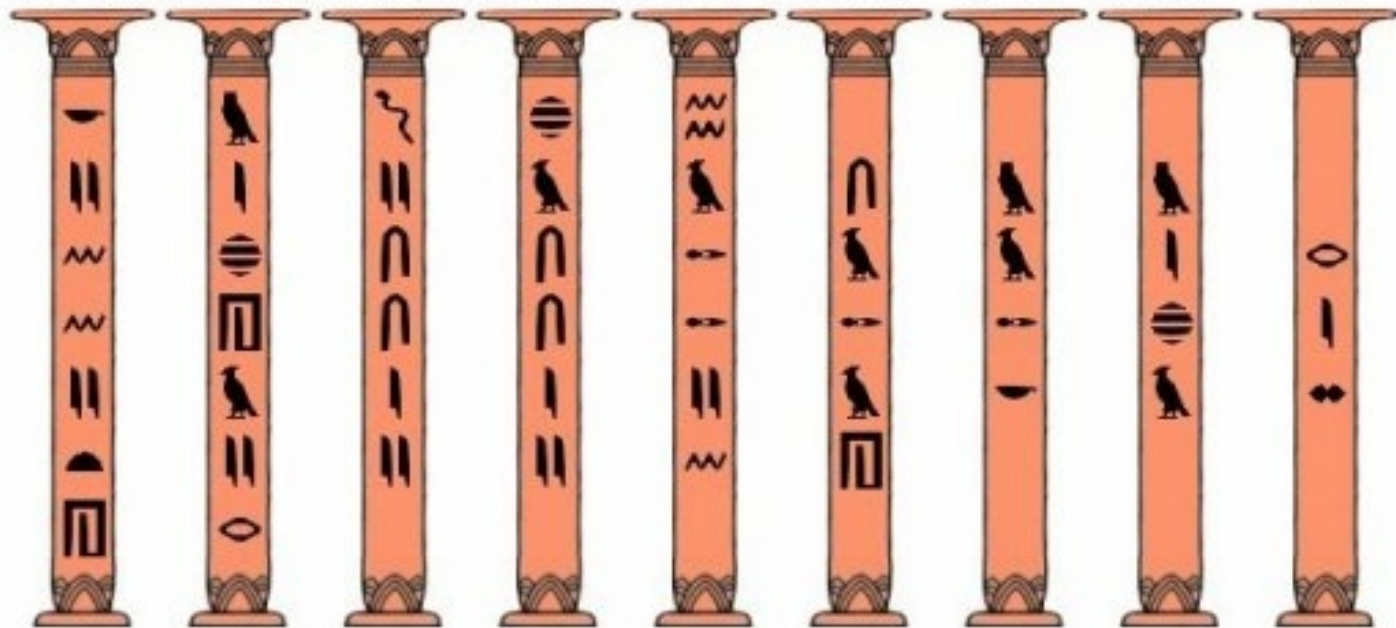
WARREN

SARAH

MARK

MICA

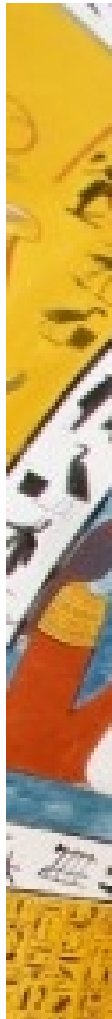
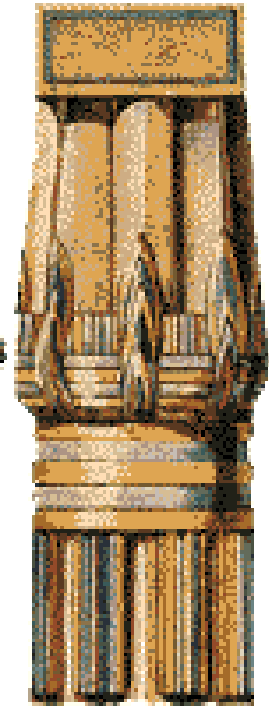
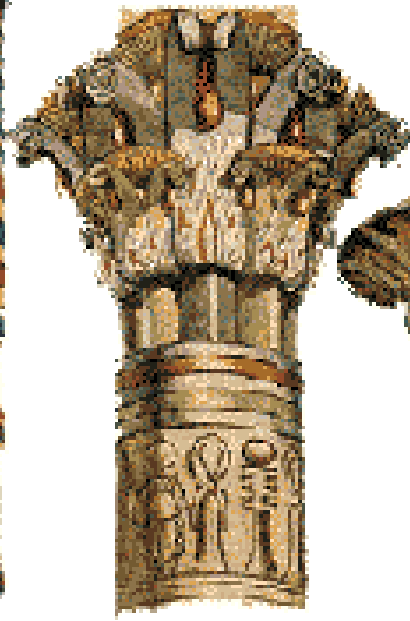
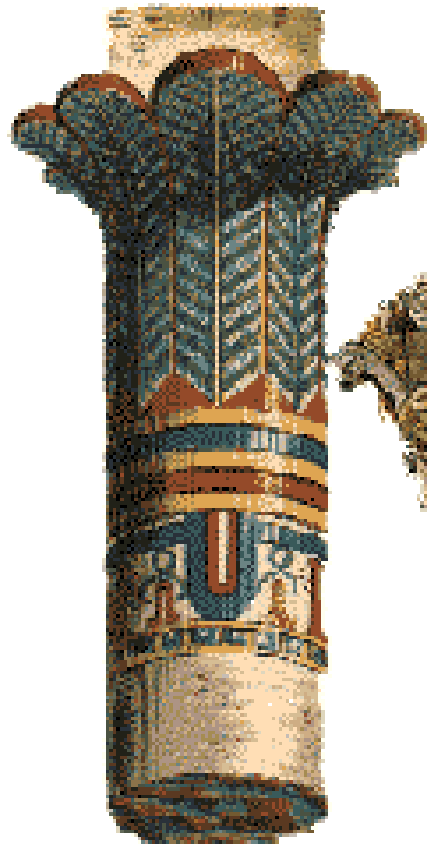
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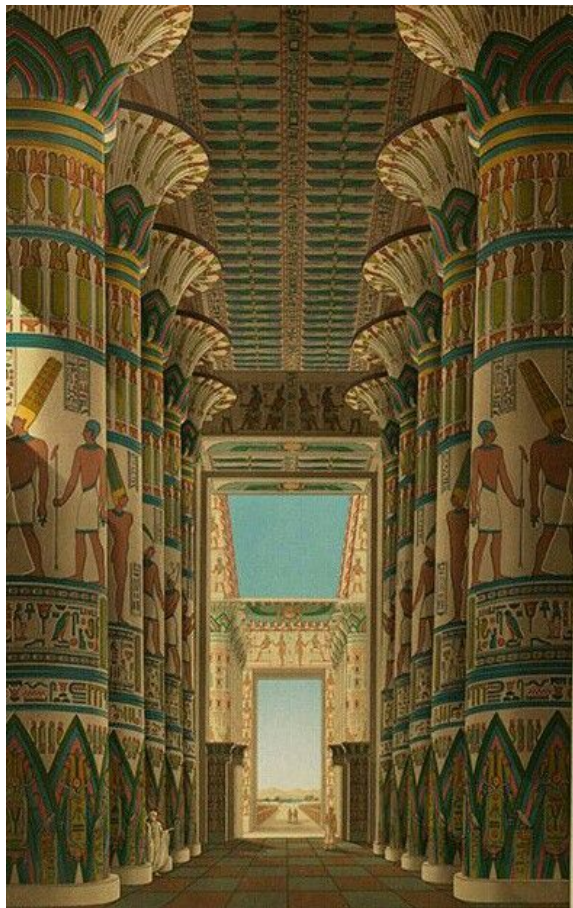


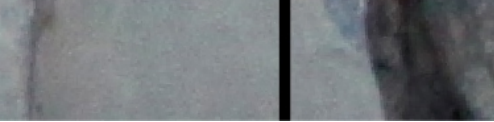


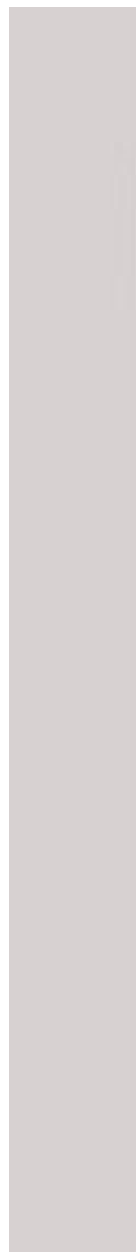


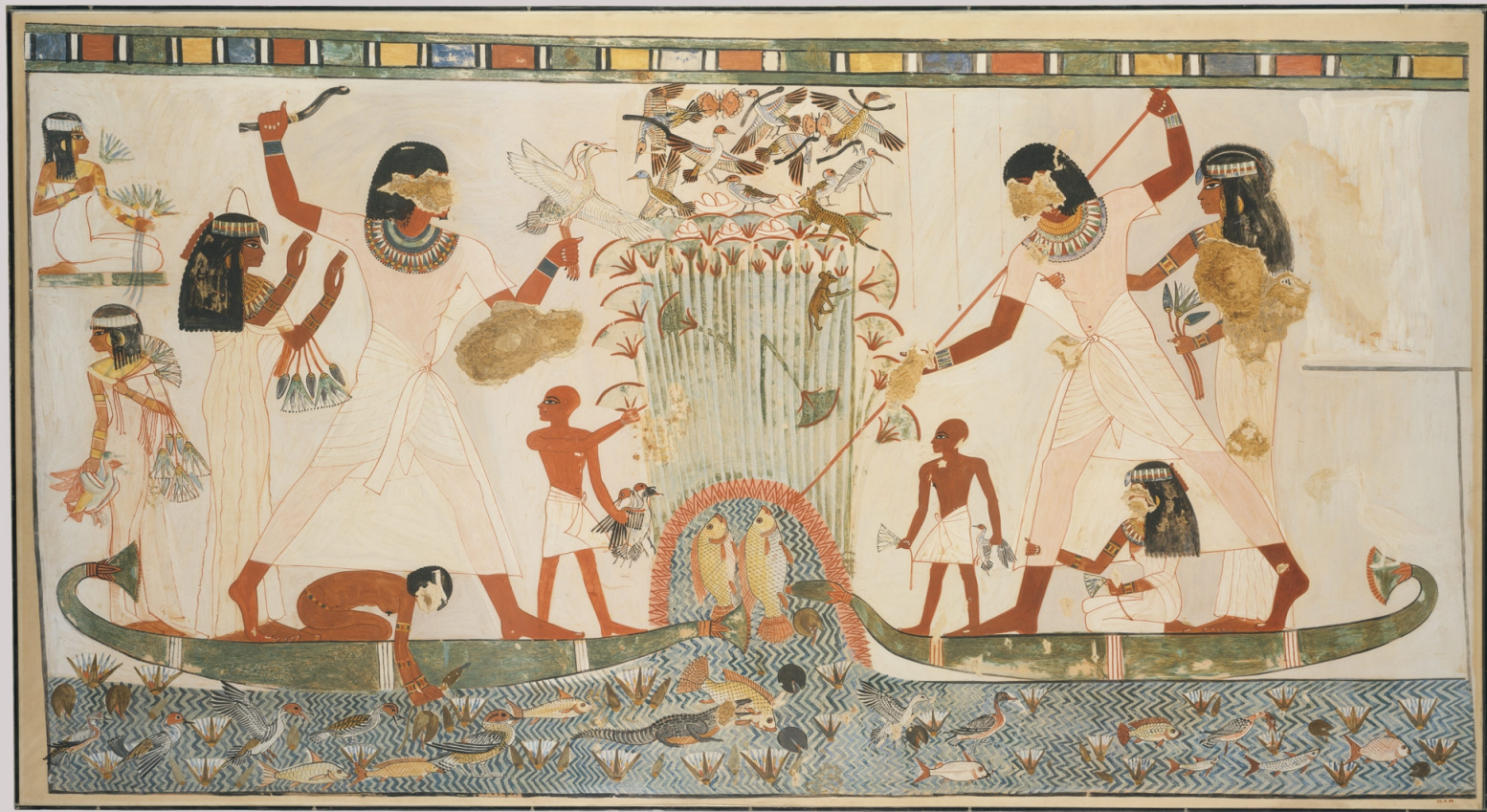














3500 – 3200 BC

Nagada II:
Cultural unification of Egypt.
Shift to Sedentary Life.
Centers in Abydos-
Nagada-Hierakonpolis.



Mesopotamia:
Invention of wheel.
Invention of cuneiform script.
Pictographs in Uruk.
Europe:
Megalithic Temples of Malta.



3200 – 3000 BC

Nagada III:
Political unification of Egypt.
Earliest hieroglyphs.
Predynastic Period.



Mesopotamia:
Potters Wheel appear in Near East.
Anu Ziggurat & White Temple in Uruk.
Europe:
Varna Necropolis.
More Megalithic Temples of Malta.
Newgrange Tomb, Ireland.
Earliest stage of Stonehenge, England.

3000 – 2686 BC

Early Dynastic:
Dynasties 1-2.
Reign of Narmer.
First mastabas.
Capital in Abydos.



Mesopotamia:
Dynastic Period of Sumer.
Europe:
Vučedol culture, Croatia.
Height of Minoan & Cycladic Civilizations in Greece.



2686-2418 BC

Old Kingdom:
Dynasties 3-6.
Pyramid texts.
Mummification.
Capital in Memphis.



Mesopotamia:
The Ebla Tablets in Syria.

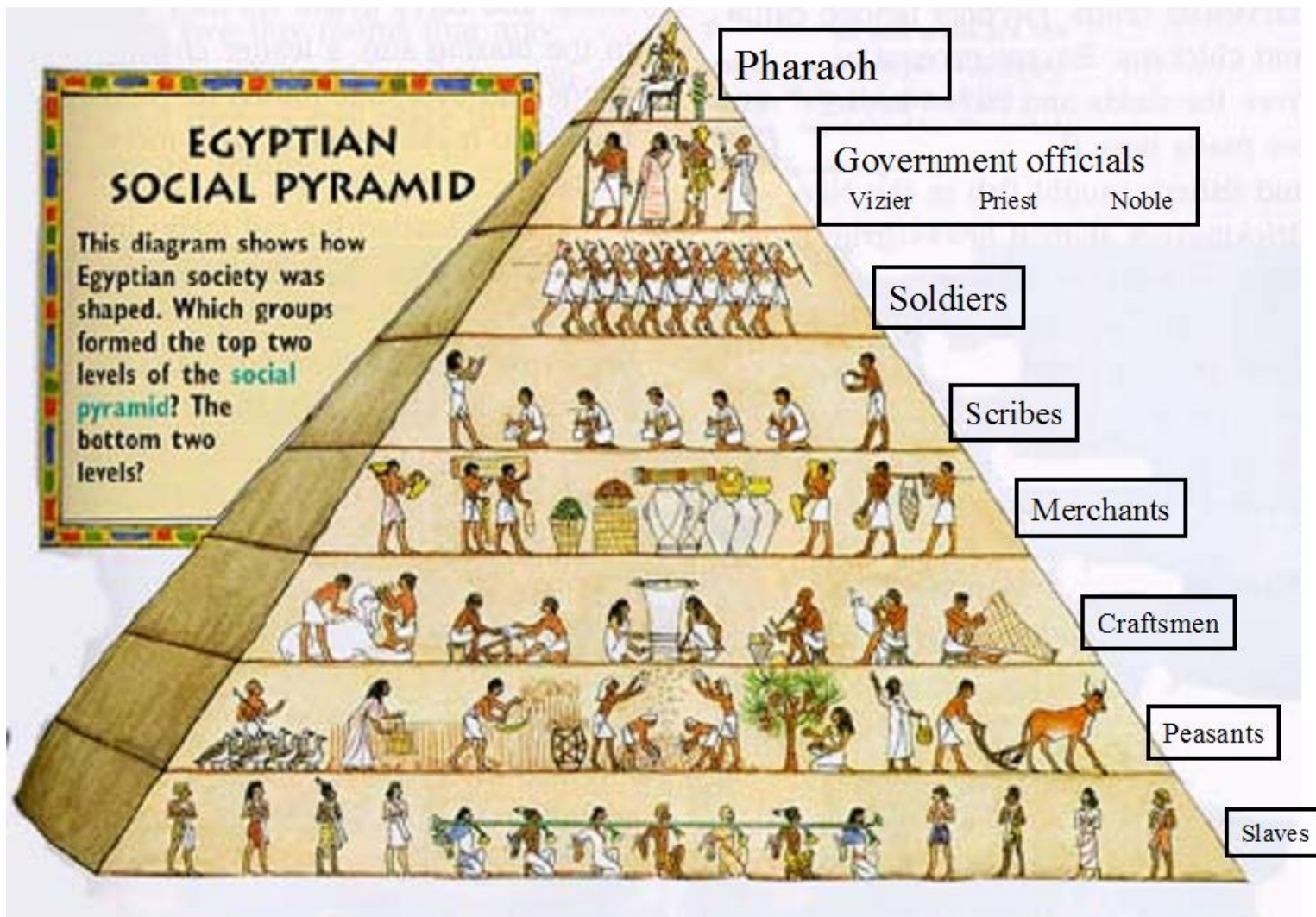


Europe:
Wide use of Bronze.
Stonehenge in England.

Nagada I, Badari

CHRONOLOGY

Middle & New Kingdoms



ca. 13000 BC

ca. 8000 BC

4500 – 4000 BC

4000 – 3500 BC

Qurta Cave Paintings:
Paleolithic Age



Cave of Swimmers:
Neolithic Age



Badarian Figurine:
Neolithic Age



Nagada I:
Neolithic Age



Lascaux Cave
Paintings:
Paleolithic Age



Tassili Rock Art:
Neolithic Age



The Carnac Stones:
Neolithic Age



Ggantija Temples:
Neolithic Age



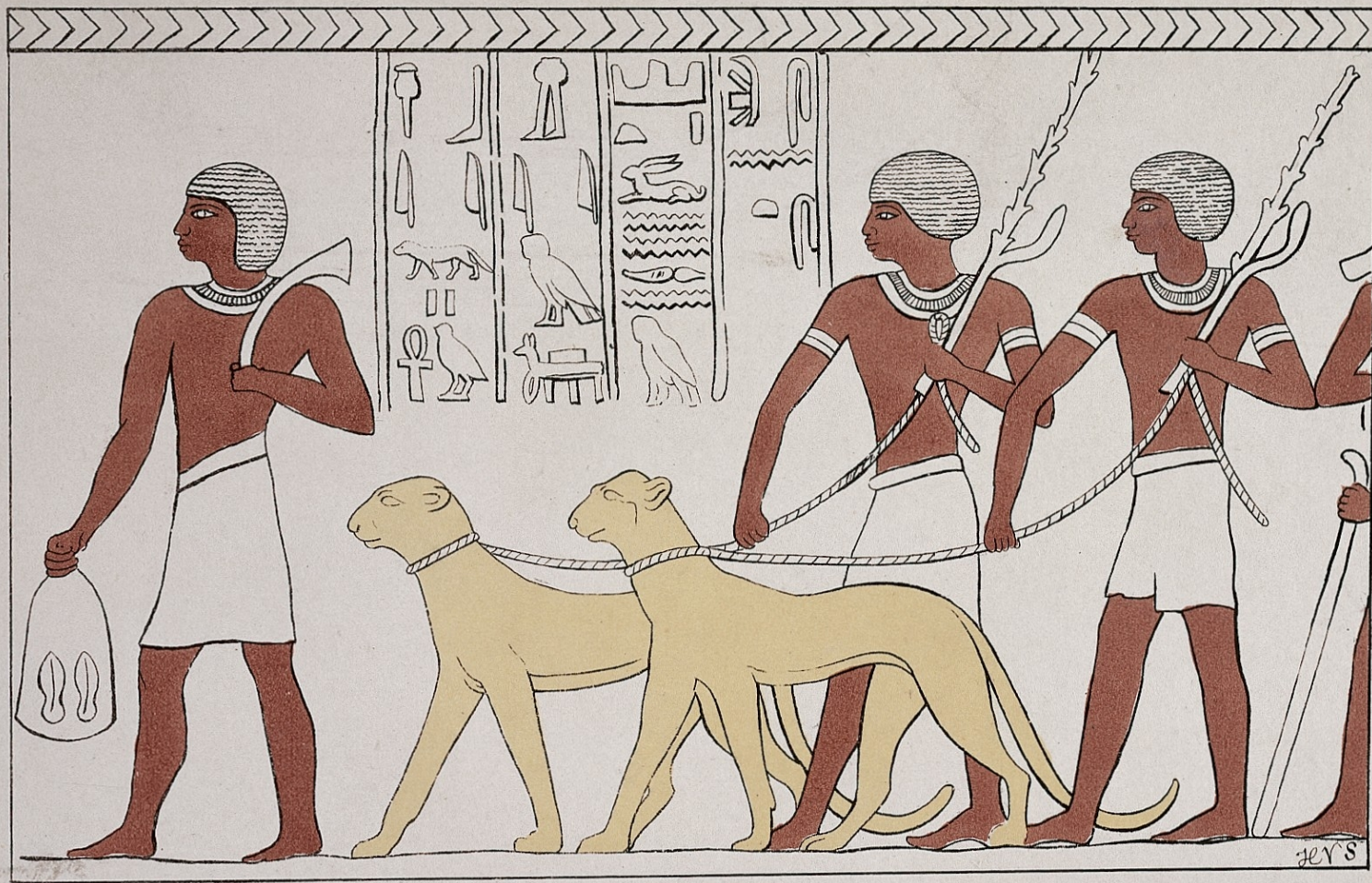
Egypt

The World

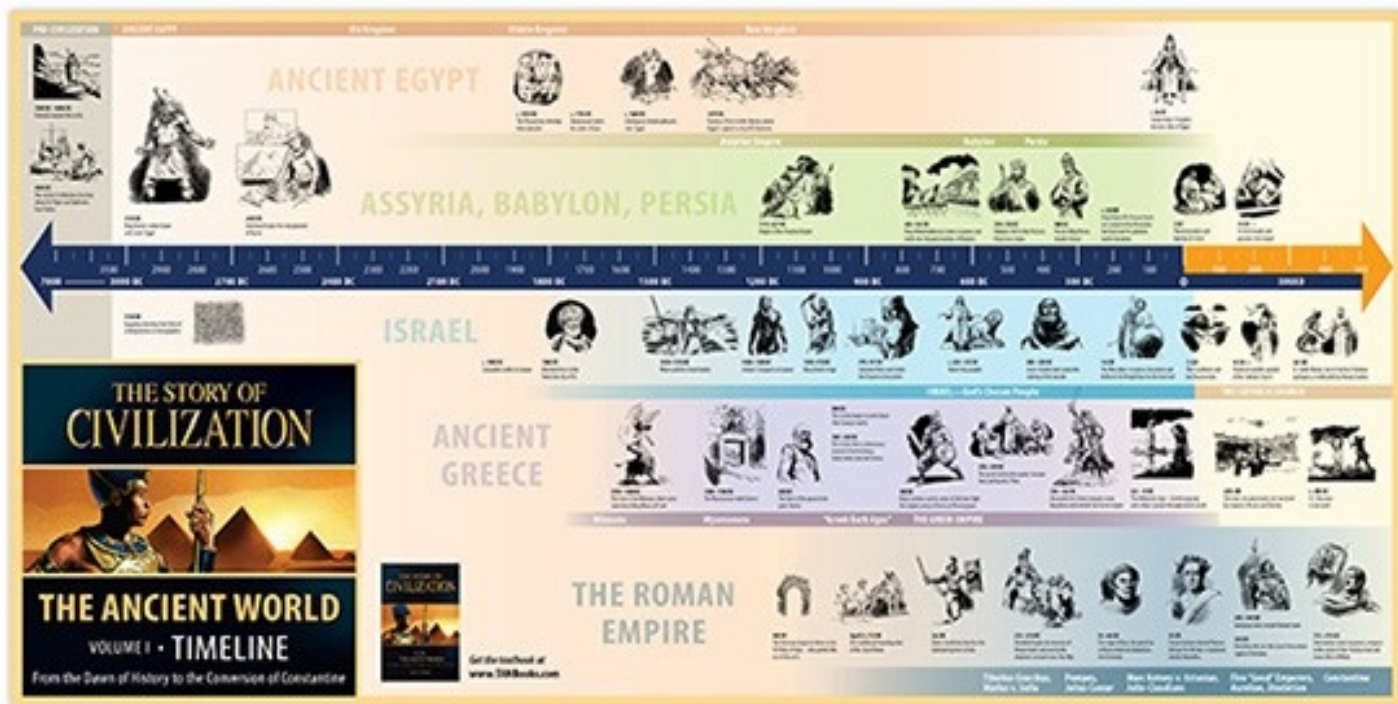
← Upper Paleolithic

CHRONOLOGY

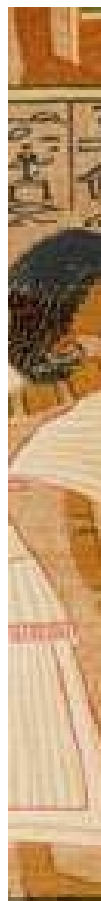
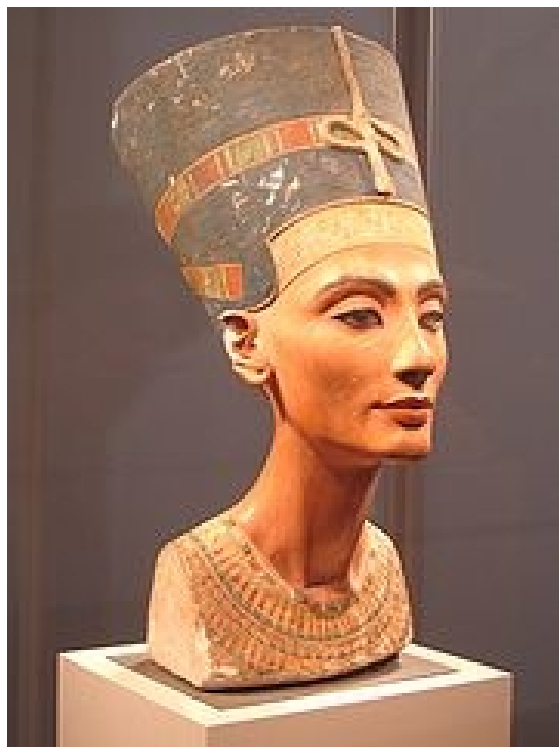
Bronze Age, Nagada II-III →



WAR TROPHIES.
DEIR EL BAHARI.









Ancient Egyptian Gods

1. How many gods were there in ancient Egypt?

2. What kind of value are on Ray's hand?

3. Why is this?

4. What are the costs of the first currency?

5. Choose one of the goals and explain what you understood about them.



Source: <http://www.fishbase.org>

ds n Gods

1999

could give them and why?

Information Sheet 2011

What was the quintessence of truth,
harmony and the wife of Truth,
had to promise to follow What
is and honest leader.

is the mother of Horus and the goddess Isis. Sometimes she is shown as a woman with long hair and a long, thin, snake-like body.

Osiris is the god of the dead and life. He is shown wearing the kemesha from a mummy. He has a crown with large feathers, like the god of the Underworld. He liked him for helping people to start life.

father was the problem of her
stomach. She looked after all
his food and drink. Mother sometimes
one of a man with a new skin
and.

And he was the god of the resurrection itself. It is inside the first morning. There, the guide of the dead, to help in the next life. It was said that if you lay in the hall of the 49th hour, if your heart was clean, you would see him. If your heart was not clean, you would see the same Jesus. And he had a robe.

The Salween was goddess of medicine. She has a head of a pig-like beast in the Egyptian style and is said to have created the







6000 BC

5000 BC

4000 BC

3000 BC

Prehistory

Predynastic

Early Dynastic

Prehistory:

Stretched from 40,000 BC till the invention of writing ca. 3100 BC.

Radical climatic changes and nomadic life in groups of hunter-gatherers.

Produced petroglyphs and pictographs, as well as tools and shapes from flint.

Last phase known as Predynastic Period.

Predynastic:

Started somewhere between 6000 BC-4400 BC and lasted till the rise of the First Dynasty.

Rise of several cultures in Upper and Lower Egypt (Badari, Maadi, Omari, Nagada).

Shift to settling down, cultivating the land, herding the cattle and abandoning nomadic life.

Cult centres, social stratification, hieroglyphs, rich material culture.

Protodynastic:

Last stage of the Nagada III Culture (3100 BC - 3000)

Proto-kingdoms united & proceeded with final phase of political unification of Egypt.

Mysterious kings of Dynasty 0 (Scorpion King, Crocodile King, etc.).

Radical shift in art, birth pangs of an Egyptian style.

Early Dynastic:

Includes First and Second Dynasties.

Narmer is last king of Dynasty 0 and/or founder of Dynasty 1.

Memphis is founded, Abydos remains an important cult centre.

Elaborate burial customs and funerary monuments.

Paved the way for the splendor of the Old Kingdom.

TIMELINE



